

### An Incident at Alexandria.

An attempt has been made in various quarters to convey the impression that the majority of the residents of this place are disloyal and secesh sympathizers. It is true there are many of this class, but they

ordip. An instance of strong manifestation of temper and tone of a majority of the people, while they show the bold and unscrupulous character of some avowed reactionists, as well as assumed Union men, with lenient tendencies towards rebels, will also prove the rule, by note of the exemptions.

At a recent Sabbath evening meeting one of our clergymen, whose church is always well filled, in the course of his discourse was defining the word crisis. Deeming a military illustration, in these war times, most effective, he referred to the

to sound retreat, was informed that Blücher with the Prussians was coming. He portrayed the anxious attitude of the Duke and his commanders, their listening and detection of the tramp of thousands and tens of thousands, and eagerness with which they noted the approach of the continually increased numbers; and remarking that such a crisis had several times occurred during the present struggle, he suited the action to the word, leaned over the pulpit and said:—"Hark to thousands, one hun-

Abraham, three hundred thousand more. Scarcely had he finished this sentence when a number of secession sympathizers on the door left the church. He looked towards them and remarked: "Ah! the rush of the cohorts of freedom makes a dust which blows the chaff away," and was applauded by all the remainder of the large congregation.

---

THE *Richmond Examiner* of the 28th

The time has passed for aggressive military operations on the part of the Southern armies beyond recovering lost portions of territory. The true policy now is to risk nothing. At first, before Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri were lost, we might have gained much by taking Washington and penetrating to the center of the enemy's power, but we threw ourselves

"We contented that our own supplies should subsist the troops of both belligerents, and suffered the extensive belt between the two hostile nations, which was desolated by the contending forces, to be taken from our own territory. Our means of subsistence have been too far exhausted to admit of any other than defensive tactics. We must stand behind the wide belt of

enemy to the hazard of crossing that wilderness of destitution. We may secure Tennessee and Arkansas; we may carry our lines to the banks of the Potomac; we may prevent the navigation of the Mississippi by the constant presence, at uncertain points, of movable batteries of artillery, but in these, and in all our military enter-

"Our country is too sparsely inhabited, too scantily supplied with food and forage to be successfully invaded for an indefinite period. The war will last as long as the North can maintain a muster roll strength of three-quarters of a million and support an army of one million men at a distance

**John Adams and the Sabbath.**

THE older Jo'n Adams, while President of the United States, as he was returning from the country to his family in Boston, was interrupted by a New England snow storm, which effect-

then at Andover, twenty miles from Boston, where his family, as he had learned, were waiting for his arrival. Sabbath morning the roads became for the first time passable. On the question of going to Boston that day, it was the opinion of the clergyman that the circumstances of his detention,

His reply was, that the justifiable occasion in this case would not prevent the bad influence of his example on those who might see him traveling on the Sabbath, without knowing the cause. He therefore decided to wait till Monday. Have we chief magistrates now who are as scrupulously

**A GIFTED FAMILY.**—A religious friend in Ohio writes:

A few years ago there dwelt in one of the wealthiest sections of the state a host of rich relatives by the name of Brown—all, or nearly all of whom belonged to the church. They were among the most

company in members of the congregation, and at prayer-meetings they generally monopolized the "privileges." They were all "gifted" in prayer, and consequently did the most of it. On one occasion, however, the class leader thought himself of a poor or worthy brother who was present, and whom he had never called upon to pray before, and the following dialogue

Class leader—"I see Brother Smith is here? Brother Smith will you lead in prayer?"

Brother Smith—"I'm not gifted; excuse me. Let another one of the Browns pray!"

The congregation all saw the point, and the rebuke was so just that it effectively put an end to the Brown monopoly of prayer.

GENERAL PEMBERTON played out at Vicksburg. General Bragg at Mission Ridge, and General Longstreet at Knoxville. General Beauregard is fast playing out at Charleston, and in the spring General Lee will play out in Virginia, and

DESERTERS from the rebels continue to flock into our lines, and report the mountains full of deserters.